

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.



The popularity of

Summit

Coloured shirts is continually increasing, for there is a charm and comfort about them that is irresistibly attractive.

Made with stiff or soft double cuffs, and scientifically cut neck bands that ensure perfect fit.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

ANNOUNCEMENT

of

TACK LOONG

the Oldest and Largest Chinaware Concern in Canton.

Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. LI HON CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIAL AND HIS MOTOR-CYCLE.

A DANGER TO PEDESTRIANS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, Mr. A. B. Purves, assistant engineer of the P.W.D., was charged with failing to reduce speed when negotiating the curve in the Lower Albert Road, also with failing to blow his horn.

Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) appeared for the defendant, while the Hon. Mr. O. McI. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police) prosecuted.

Dr. J. H. Saunders, of the Matilda Hospital, said:—I was walking up Garden Road between 12 and 1 p.m. about a fortnight ago when I saw a motor-cyclist going along the corner of Lower Albert and Garden Roads very rapidly. I did not hear him blow his horn, and it struck me that had anyone been crossing at the time there must have been an accident. I heard a whistle blown, and then the motor-cyclist pulled up. I next saw a Police Sergeant go up to the cyclist and take down some notes. I told the Sergeant that if he wanted any evidence about the cyclist coming down very fast and not blowing his horn I would be very pleased to give it as I considered it was dangerous to the public.

Mr. McI. Messer:—You have had some experience in motor-driving?—Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Bellios:—You say you have driven a motor-car for a very long time. Cannot you judge the speed of a car?—Witness:—I have driven a car for two or three years, but I do not wish to give any impression of the speed at which he was travelling.

Did the Sergeant come and ask you to give evidence?—No, I offered to do so as I considered it was dangerous to the public.

You have been driving a car for two or three years. Cannot you judge the speed?—Well, I know a motor-cycle goes faster than a motor-car.

Have you yourself not sometimes said that you had a car going 45 miles an hour?—I do not see what that has got to do with the present case. When the cyclist turned round the corner I thought it was highly dangerous.

You say that if there had been anyone about there might have been an accident?—Well, that was my impression.

Was there anyone on the road?—No; I was the only pedestrian at the time, but I do think there must have been an accident.

The magistrate:—Could you not tell us the exact speed?—Witness:—I don't think I could. It must have been over 20 miles an hour.

Sergeant Peels said he saw defendant turning the curve along Lower Albert Road. Defendant did not blow his horn. Witness waved his hand, but defendant did not stop, so witness blew his whistle. Defendant drew up immediately, and witness went up to him and enquired why he did not blow his horn. Defendant replied that he thought it was unnecessary, as his engine was making sufficient noise; besides, he was not going fast.

The magistrate:—At what speed was he travelling?—Witness:—Between 10 and 20 miles.

Mr. A. B. Purves, the defendant, said he had been riding a motor-cycle since last July and had never been summoned for an accident. He had been along the same road over two hundred times. On the day in question he did not think he was going faster than usual. He was not quite sure whether he blew his horn or not. He did not see Sergeant Peels, but on hearing a police whistle he turned round through curiosity. When he saw the Sergeant running up he stopped immediately. He thought he was travelling at about eight miles an hour. He was not aware of the regulation; it was not printed on the back of the licence.

Inspector Gerard said they could not be expected to print every regulation on the back of a licence. Besides, Mr. Purves would know there was a "dead slow" notice standing round the corner.

The magistrate:—The speed allowed is ten miles an hour, but when turning a corner, one has to lessen speed. Do you think you could have got through safely at ten miles an hour?—Defendant:—Yes, if the course were clear.

Inspector Gerard said there were plenty of people on that road hurrying to catch the trams to the Peak.

Mr. Bellios said that the regulations allowed a certain amount of discretionary power to the man to alter speed when necessary. The charge was not one of reckless driving, but of failing to alter speed.

The magistrate:—The regulation is most definite on the point. A person must give warning when negotiating a curve. He must also lessen speed. Mr. Bellios:—But he had a clear line of vision. He thought there was a certain amount of discretion allowed to a careful driver, and his client was a careful driver.

The magistrate:—I don't think we can gain anything by this argument. I must administer the regulation as stated here. I am afraid I must convict your client. I will waive aside the question of speed when turning at curve, but he must be convicted for not blowing his horn. I fine him \$10.

SPORT.

CRICKET NOTES.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Hongkong v. Civil Service—Club Ground.

Kowloon v. University—Kowloon. C.R.C. v. Middlesex—Causeway Bay.

The result of the match between the Club and the Civil Service will have a most important bearing on the final result of the competition and ought to provide an interesting encounter. If the Civil Service can win they will improve both their own prospects and those of the University, while if they draw or are beaten they may be considered out of the running. If Pearce and Muriel make a stand the result will probably be a draw, but if the visitors can get these two batsmen out at all cheaply they ought to win comfortably, as neither the batting of the host of the Club or their bowling is at all convincing.

Kowloon at home will find it a difficult matter to take three points from the University, and with Marley and Branshaw in last week's form, a draw will probably be as much as they can manage. In the last encounter between these sides, the students won, and their chances of securing the shield would be greatly enhanced by a victory to-morrow.

The Chinese are not playing at all well just now, and it is quite on the cards that they will go down before the Middlesex this afternoon. The result, however, is very open, for if Ng Sze Kwong gets going the soldiers have not the batsmen to make an effective reply.

Craigengower are again not on view. There will probably be a match at Happy Valley between two of the services clovers, but we cannot say definitely. In view of the possibility of a close finish over the following list of teams which have held the trophy:—

- 1903-04—Army Ordnance Corps.
- 1904-05—Craigengower.
- 1905-06—Kowloon.
- 1906-07—Kowloon.
- 1907-08—Craigengower.
- 1908-09—Hongkong—B team.
- 1909-10—Hongkong—A team.
- 1910-11—R. E. and Depa.
- 1911-12—Craigengower.
- 1912-13—Hongkong—B team.
- 1913-1914—Hongkong.

There has been no league Cricket since the war, until the present season.

K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY C.C.

In this League match at King's Park, Kowloon, to-day at 2 p.m. the home team will be composed of:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, K. Macaskill, R. Pastonji, L. E. S. Hodge, F. E. Joseph, J. Wheeler, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stapleton and W. T. Elson.

The University:—A. H. Rummah (Captain), G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, R. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, B. K. Samy, P. L. Cheah, W. Gittens, K. S. Lim, G. Hall and J. W. Jackson.

CRAIGENGOWER v. NAVY.

In this home League fixture to-day the Craigengower Club will be represented by:—M. Grinnett, J. S. Graham, J. H. Moly, F. S. Thompson, T. E. Ford, G. Manley, D. K. Kharan, A. Arculli, J. D. Norris, L. A. Rose and R. Bass.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

If there are no eleventh hour postponements, there will be two first division matches at Happy Valley to-day, and two in the junior division.

The Club, which has not been seen in action for several weeks, is to oppose the Royal Engineers on the Club ground, noon sides, making changes, and it will be rather interesting to watch the result of the new arrangements. The Club eleven appeared in yesterday's issue. In the upper team, Lucas is going from back to centre forward in place of Gordon, while Simonds, hitherto a member of the R.E. Reserves, will take up the vacant position at back. It is very important for the R.E. to win this match, otherwise their slender chance of meeting the N.C.O.s in a replay for the championship of the Hongkong League will be gone altogether. The N.C.O.s meet the Navy, on the Navy ground, and will no doubt put forward every effort to make their position at the top of the league permanent. This they can do by effecting a draw, as one point obtained in this match, or at their next meeting with the Club, will put them out of the race of any of their rivals. The Navy is an uncertain side, but if at full strength will make the Artillerymen go all the way.

The Staff and Departments, in the second division, will no doubt be out to avenge their last week's defeat, and if the Chinese are as weak in front of goal as they were on Saturday last, the soldiers have a good chance of at least sharing the points. Kowloon, which, with the exception perhaps of the R.E. Reserves, is the most improved team in the second division, will have conclusions with St. Joseph's. The South China Athletic obtained its only defeat of the season from the youthful Kowloon team, and although St. Joseph's College will be generally expected to win, they will have by no means an easy task.

The question of the eligibility of first division players to play in the second division continues to cause a lot of argument. As the rule stands at present, players are not allowed to play for the second division after having played two matches in the first; but a player may be reinstated in the second division, provisionally by the Secretary, whose decision is subject to the approval of the R.E. Reserves. A meeting of the Hongkong Football League is being held on Monday next to consider a protest by the R.E. Reserves against the R.E. Reserves played Sapper Gordon in this connection. It appears that the R.E. Reserves played Sapper Gordon in the second division on the 16th February after having obtained the provisional permission of the Secretary. Gordon has played regularly for the Engineer first team during the season, and played last on the 13th, but after that date it was decided that he would not play in first division matches again, and permission was asked for and obtained provisionally for him to play in the second division. The only question now is whether the R.E. Reserves will be reinstated.

In this match the R.E. team will be:—Clarke, Blumfield and Simonds; Charney, Smith and White; Strange, Townsend, Lucas, Horrold and Pascall.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith, in their weekly share report dated February 22nd, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 15th February, and during the interval, our local market has kept very steady and moderately active. A few of the speculative stocks showed a little weakness, owing to a few shares coming on the market in consequence of the Settlement, which was satisfactorily negotiated to-day. The feature of the week has been the strength and security of most of the investment stocks, such as Banks and Insurance shares. Shanghai has not done much and prices show but slight variations. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been quiet, with only a small business passing. The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Ayer Panna	\$10.75
Glenclyns	2.40
Kedabs	3.00 ex div.
Kempas	8.90
Malaka Pindas	2.50
Malakoffs	4.30
New Serendabs	4.75
Pajamas	14.00
Sandycrofts	4.25
Tabas	20.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 3/3. Bar Silver is quoted 42. Sterling T.T. is 2/11. Singapore T.T. is 125. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 10, and the Bank's buying rate for a d/s bill is nominal at 85.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai have steadily improved, and after business reported at 645 they close very firm with buyers at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have further improved to a buying rate of \$780. Cantons are in request at \$310, North Chinas at \$115, and Yangtses at \$295 with exchange 73, but no shares appear to be forthcoming.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires could be placed at \$131. Hongkong Fires were in good demand throughout the week, but nothing was done until a price of \$325 was reached, when some business was put through.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China Deferred have been a very steady market, and a fair business was done on the basis of \$195 cash. A few shares coming out on the eve of the settlement were sold at \$155, but we close firm with buyers at \$157 for cash. Douglas have again been neglected and no transactions are reported, price remaining at \$77 nominal. Steamboats are somewhat harder, with buyers at \$18 (ex div. of 50 cents). Star Ferries show no change at \$28 nominal.

OILS.—Sales of Langkats have been made in the North at \$14. Shells remain nominal at 112 1/4, although London price has advanced to 117/6. Ural Caspians are on offer at 20.

REFINERIES.—A sudden demand for China Sugars caused a rise in price to \$89, after sales reported at \$84 and \$84. Market closes rather lower with shares offering at \$88. Malabons have declared a dividend for the past year of \$6.00 and sales have taken place at \$84 ex div. There are now buyers at \$84.

MINES.—Raubas are rather better with buyers at \$2.65, and probably \$2.70 would be paid.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been steady and several sales were put through at \$131. They close with buyers at \$131. Kowloon Wharves have slightly weakened, owing to sales over the Settlement, and after sales at \$88 (cum div. of \$10) were done as low as \$82 ex div. Shanghai Docks have changed hands at \$180, but have rather weakened, buyers now offering \$175.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—This section has kept very steady. Lands have been done at \$86 and \$86 1/2, and Humphreys at \$9.00. Centrals and Hotels are nominal at \$94. West Points remain nominal at \$78.

COTTON MILLS.—The only sales reported are of Ewas at \$14.15, and Shanghai Cottons at \$12. Kung Yik are quoted \$14.10, Yangtses \$14.10, and Orientals \$14.40, all nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A small business has been done in Cements at \$8 and Tramways at \$9.30. Union Waterboat have changed hands at \$11 1/2, and Watsons at \$5. China Lights were put through at \$3.80, and China Providents at \$2.94. Business is reported in Dairy Farms at \$29.50. Electricies could be placed at \$45, and fees at \$195. Peak Tramways have sellers at \$84.

MARK.—Next Settlement day, 27th March.

seems to be, whether the sappers were justified in playing him in the second division before they had played a first division match without him. Similar problems have agitated the local football world for years, and the solution seems to be very difficult, for to forbid a first division player playing in the second division would, in cases where the players are played for a few matches in the senior division and then dropped, deprive a man of his football for the greater part of the season.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

H.K.F.C. v. Royal Engineers, Club ground, kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee: Mr. Byrne.

Navy v. R.G.A., Navy ground, kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee: Mr. Wright.

Staff and Departments v. South China Athletic, Navy ground, kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee: Mr. Black.

St. Joseph's College, Kowloon, Club ground, kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee: Mr. Duroso.

H.K.F.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

In this match the R.E. team will be:—Clarke, Blumfield and Simonds; Charney, Smith and White; Strange, Townsend, Lucas, Horrold and Pascall.

NAVY v. R.G.A.

The R.G.A. will be represented by: Taylor, Greston and Dickenson; Gordon, Talford and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Watson, Baxter and Green.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

SERENOITH.

No. 949 Pte. J. Kennedy Gibson, was enrolled on 19th Feb., 1918, and posted to "D" Co.

No. 580 Pte. W. Morley was enrolled on 18th Feb., 1918, and posted to "D" Co.

The Administrative Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of Pte. J. Paterson, "B" Co., on 21st Feb., 1918.

LEAVE.

Sergeant E. V. Mitchellmore, Signalling Section, is granted 2 months' leave from 15th March, 1918.

Pte. D. Jaffe, "R" Co., is granted 10 months' leave from 14th March, 1918.

Pte. R. Bruce, "A" Co., is granted one year's leave from 18th Feb., 1918.

Pte. A. Mountain, Stretcher Bearer Section, is granted six weeks' leave from 28th Feb., 1918.

Spr. A. F. Brown, Engineer Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave from 23rd Feb., 1918.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of Classification Practices of No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range:—

Number exercised	42
Marksmen	2
1st Class shots	16
2nd Class shots	19
3rd Class shots	3

The averages were:—

Practice 13	13.94
" 14	18.14
" 15	17.48
" 16	17.79
" 17	11.91
" 18	9.55
" 19	6.85
Company average	86.96

LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 1st March, at 6 p.m. Subject, Map Reading and Field Sketching.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMISTEAD, V.D.

PARADES AT R.K.D.C. HEADQUARTERS.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Right and Left Half Companies. Lecture on Musketry by Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Friday, 1st inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. W. RUSSELL.

22nd Feb. to 1st March:—

E. L. Manning Nightly:—

Parades as per orders posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6 p.m. Electricians at 6.15 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—

Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTION FOR MEMBERS OF BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Note.—No classes will be held on Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th Feb., 1918.

TRANSFER.

Lieut. R. J. Stevenson will take duty as O/C D.E.L. Stonecutters in place of Lieut. Hall until further orders.

MUSKETRY.

N.C.O.s and men as notified by the Commandant, will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 24th inst., at 9 a.m. sharp.

No. 3 Section, as detailed by Sergeant Everest, will fire at Taikoo Range on Sunday, 24th inst., at 9 a.m.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Friday, 1st March:—

6.15 p.m. N.C.O.s and men as detailed by O.C. to complete Tests of Elementary Training, at Headquarters, under O.S.M. Blair. Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

6.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., at Headquarters, under Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 1st March:—

6.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

6.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry Instruction. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Sgt. Oxberry and Opl. Grimes will attend.

Friday, 1st March:—

6.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry Instruction. Drill order with pouches. Sgt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PROMOTIONS.

Cadet Jack, Martin and Ramay to be 1918.

PARADES.

Sunday, 3rd March:—

Church Parade.

Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at the ferry, Kowloon side, at 10.15 a.m.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at the ferry, Hongkong side, at 10.30 a.m.

Band to carry instruments.

G. E. STUART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

Cadet Company.

The inter-section football matches resulted in points being gained as follows:—

Games	Goals
N. 1 Sec.	0 0 0 0 31 6 12
N. 2 Sec.	0 0 0 0 7 24 0
N. 3 Sec.	0 3 0 0 11 11 6
N. 4 Sec.	0 3 0 0 13 21 8

THE WAR.

THE ALLIES' WAR POLICY.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE ON EASTERN FRONT.

CAPTURE OF DVINSK AND LUZK.

NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

GENERAL.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

NO DIFFERENCE IN ALLIES' POLICY.

LONDON, February 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons upon the recent army changes, said the retention of General Robertson as Chief of Staff was latterly incompatible with the Allies' common policy, which was based on the assumption that the Allies had suffered in the past through a lack of concerted and co-ordinated effort. The Government deeply regretted General Robertson's position was no longer compatible with the policy decided upon at Versailles, but if that policy was right no personalities, however valuable, important or distinguished, should stand in the way of its execution. (Cheers.) If the policy were wrong no personalities and no Governments ought to stand in the way of its being instantly defeated. The Prime Minister emphasised that there was absolutely no difference between our policy and the policy of France, Italy and the United States in this respect. The policy was based upon the assumption that the Allies had hitherto suffered through a lack of concerted and co-ordinated effort, and our purpose and policy has been to get concentration and unity of effort. It was only necessary to look at 1917 to see exactly the same set of circumstances inevitably diminishing the power and concentration which would otherwise have been possible in order to counteract the efforts of the Germans and the Russian collapse. It was agreed at Versailles that there must be a Central Authority to exercise a direction over the war policy, and that that authority must be Inter-Allied and must have executive power. The only difference of opinion was over how that authority should be constituted, but agreement on this point was also reached.

The Prime Minister proceeded to mention several proposals which had been considered and rejected. One was that the Central Authority should be composed of the Chief of Staff, but this idea was unworkable. It was felt that the new body must not only know the conditions of their own armies and of their own armies on their own fronts, but all the conditions on all fronts, and of all armies. Versailles was now the repository of such information, which was co-ordinated by very able staffs, and no single War Office possessed such information.

The Prime Minister proceeded to give cogent reasons why the Chiefs of Staff at various capitals could not properly exercise the functions aimed at. The Supreme Council unanimously rejected this proposal, and the Delegations then separated and considered the matter independently, with the most remarkable result that next morning each Delegation submitted exactly the same proposal, namely, the proposal which now held the field. He would have liked to have read to the House the document in which the American Delegation cogently put the case for the proposal which was finally carried, but he could not, because it was mixed up with the plan of operations. The Americans presented this case with irresistible power and logic, and the proposal was altered here and there during

several hours' discussion, in which there was not a single dissentient so far as the plan was concerned. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig draw attention to a weak point or two, and we undertook to remedy them, but these were not points affecting the root proposal. Upon returning he reported to the Cabinet that he thought the plan unworkable and dangerous, and subsequently the Army Council made certain criticisms from a constitutional point of view. He considered these carefully with Lord Derby, who throughout had put General Robertson's case before the Cabinet. He emphasised his anxiety that these arrangements should be worked wholeheartedly by all the British and French Military Authorities, and especially that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig should be satisfied. Therefore before the agreements were made he talked with Sir Douglas Haig, who said he would work under the new arrangement, which was that the British Permanent Military Adviser on the Council at Versailles should become a member of the Army Council and should constantly communicate with the Chief of Staff, and should be absolutely free in the advice he gave. The Chief of Staff would have the same powers as his predecessor, General Robertson, and would remain as the Supreme Military Adviser to the British Government. He would accompany the Ministers to the meeting of the Supreme War Council as Adviser and would have the right to visit France and consult with the Military Representatives. The representative at Versailles must have the most perfect freedom to discuss and recommend plans. If the Commander-in-Chief did not approve, or if there was a difference of opinion among the various representatives, then the Government would decide. There was no derogation of authority by the Government. The Chief of Staff would be the Chief Adviser to the Government in the event of any such difference of opinion.

It was only after the Government decided to offer General Robertson the position as Representative at Versailles that he (the Premier) realised that General Robertson objected on military grounds to the system which Versailles had decided unanimously to adopt. General Robertson suggested that the Representative at Versailles should be made a deputy of the Chief of Staff, but the Government rejected the suggestion, because the suggested position would be impossible for any man and would have made the British Representatives inferior to the other members of the Council.

A Voice: "What about Foch?"

The Prime Minister pointed out that General Foch was within twenty-five minutes of Versailles and could have been consulted in the event of emergency.

The Prime Minister reiterated that the Government very deeply regretted that it was obliged to proceed without General Robertson. The choice between carrying out a unanimous policy of the military advisers of the Allies and retaining the services of a most distinguished and very valued public servant was very painful, but in view of the magnitude of the policy the Government were bound to stand by the arrangement with the Allies.

The Prime Minister dwelt upon the natural difficulties of securing military unity among the Allies. Some thought the new arrangement would secure political

unity. The Government proposed to invite a suggestion from the highest military authorities as regards the best means of removing anxiety that the new scheme might impair the efficiency of our army. The Government would adopt any suggestion to improve the new scheme. National feeling, historical tradition and suspicion militated against every alliance, while there were also other difficulties due to professional conservatism. He pleaded for mutual trust and confidence, which were the very soul of victory. We discussed and re-discussed this plan in order that our whole concentrated strength should be mobilised to resist and break the most terrible foe with which civilisation was ever confronted. We were faced with terrible realities. The enemy had rejected the most moderate terms which the whole of civilisation had accepted as reasonable. Why had the enemy rejected them? Because he was clearly convinced that Russia's collapse gave him the power to achieve military victory and impose Prussianism forcibly on Europe.

The Prime Minister begged the House to turn down all controversy and close up its ranks. (Loud cheers.) If the House disapproved of the Versailles policy, let it put in a Government who would refuse to accept that policy, but it must be another Government. (Cheers.) The Government were entitled to know, and to know to-night, whether the House and the nation wish to proceed with the policy deliberately settled with a view to organising our forces to meet the advance of the foe. I have endeavoured to discharge the terrible functions of my position to the utmost of my capacity and strength. (Cheers.) If the House to-night repudiates that policy for which I am responsible, and I believe on which the safety of the country depends, I shall quit office with but one regret—that I have not had greater strength and greater ability to place at the disposal of my native land in the gravest hour of its history. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Asquith, who followed the Prime Minister, paid a tribute to General Robertson's great loyal example in accepting the only post at present available. He hoped the House would imbibe a similar spirit. He had not quarrelled with the decision of the Versailles Council in respect to its functions. He considered that the issue concerned the machinery whereby the connected action of the Allies should be exercised, and he advocated that the Military Representative at Versailles should be the representative of the Chief of the General Staff. The Government had undertaken a great responsibility in disregarding the advice of their greatest strategical and technical authorities. There was a certain amount of natural public disquietude in regard to these events, because during the last two months we had lost Admiral Jellicoe and General Robertson, both of whom pre-eminently enjoyed the confidence of the country. In both instances it was enforced retirement, while both were preceded by a hostile, virulent and unscrupulous Press campaign. He had only spoken to-day because he felt that a restrained Parliamentary criticism was necessary in order to attain at the earliest possible moment a peace which secured the high purpose of the Allies.

The remainder of the debate was without feature, the speeches relating to army and departmental matters.

The Unionist War Committee met after the debate, but after 14 hours' talk it did nothing.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby strongly supported the Versailles Council. It had already achieved most excellent results as regards unity between the Allies. He said he had offered to resign, but the Prime Minister had requested him to remain in office.

Lord Derby, continuing, said that General Robertson at Versailles had suggested a certain scheme, but it was condemned by our own military advisers, also by all the members of the Supreme War Council.

Lord Derby had agreed to remain in office only because he felt confident the Versailles scheme could be made successful, and would materially help to win the war.

NORTHCLIFFE PRESS

DENOUNCED.

Lord Northcliffe denounced the shameful attacks of the Northcliffe Press upon General Robertson.

Lord Curzon stated that the Government would deal with the Northcliffe Press as it did with other newspapers. He described the attacks upon some of our distinguished officers in the Northcliffe journals as most reprehensible, and said the Versailles scheme was warmly approved by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and that the whole position had not been materially altered.

PRESS COMMENT.

The reception to Mr. Lloyd George was in marked contrast to a week ago. As the Times says, the opposition simply faded away after the Prime Minister had made his plain statement, while the subsequent lack of excitement in the Lobby showed how completely the Prime Minister had made out his case.

Mr. Lloyd George was in his best conciliatory form, and to the obvious relief of the majority of the members there was little danger of the debate taking a destructive course. When he had concluded the remaining speakers mostly concentrated upon the alleged association of the Government with certain newspapers. Mr. Chamberlain especially making a direct attack and urging the Government to sever its connection with three newspaper proprietors.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.

An Army Draft Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed, under which the United States may draft British subjects between the ages of 20 and 45, while Great Britain may draft Americans within her jurisdiction between the ages of 21 and 31.

A similar Convention with Canada has been signed.

BANKING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, February 19th.

The London City and Midland Bank is amalgamating with the London Joint Stock Bank. The combined deposits exceed £2,000,000, the capital £7,000,000, and reserve funds £8,000,000.

THE BRESTLITOVSK

FAILURE.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 19th.

Clearly there is great public disappointment in Germany that Brestlitovsk has not brought peace after all.

Forward says:—Our whole peace scheme has fallen like a pack of cards. Even Poland has turned against us, while the Ukrainian peace, which was started at every cinema, proves to be not real.

The Neuesten Nachrichten protests against new ventures in the East.

RUSSIANS WILLING TO SIGN

PEACE.

LONDON, February 19th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—MM. Lenin and Trotsky have sent a message to the German Government protesting against the German invasion while the Russian Army is demobilising.

The Council of the People's Commissaries are now forced to formally declare their willingness to sign peace upon conditions dictated by the Quadruple Alliance at Brestlitovsk.

A detailed reply to these conditions will be given without delay.

GREAT BRITAIN DECLINES TO

RECOGNISE INDEPENDENCE.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

The British Charge d'Affaires has indicated that Great Britain does not recognise the independence of Ukraine or other territory hitherto belonging to the Russian Empire.

HOW POLAND WAS DUPED.

AMSTERDAM, February 19th.

According to the Lokdantiger, the Polish Regency Council has issued a Manifesto addressed to the nation, pointing out that the Central Powers guaranteed the independence of Poland, yet they did not admit to the Polish Representatives at Brestlitovsk that they had bought peace with Ukraine with Polish province. The Council protests against the new division of Poland, and only remains in office in order to preserve the Polish schools, organisation and justice, and to transmit to posterity a conception of the integrity of the Fatherland.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMAN REPORT CONTRADICTED.

PETROGRAD, February 12th.

The Bolsheviks deny the German report cabled on February 6th, that the Poles captured Mohileff and arrested Krylenko. Furthermore, they declare that the towns of Kharkoff and Poltava have not adhered to the Ukrainian Rada.

ALEXIEIEFF'S OPERATIONS.

PETROGRAD, February 18th.

General Alexieieff's operations are developing in the region of Tosanrog. Violent encounters occurred near Rostoff, while near Verone the Bolsheviks are surrounded.

THE BOLSHEVIKS' FOES.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

Two outstanding forces are now arrayed against the Bolsheviks, namely, General Alexieieff's Army and the Church. The followers of General Alexieieff and General Korniloff are apparently increasing. It is stated that the Bolsheviks are sending an Army of 100,000 under General Krylenko against General Alexieieff.

Apart from the above messages, nothing is known in London of the movements of General Alexieieff and General Korniloff.

GENERAL KALEDIN COMMITS

SUICIDE.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

There are reports that General Kaledin has committed suicide.

LATER.

The Bolshevik Newsagency states that General Kaledin committed suicide owing to the decision of the Coalition Government of the Don region to resign in favour of the Soviet.

General Nazarov, who has succeeded General Kaledin, has ordered the mobilisation of the whole population of the Don against the Soviets.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, February 19th.

Latest telegrams from Russia point to increasing chaos and widespread disturbances in the south. The only definite fact is that the Germans crossed the Dvina because there was nothing to prevent them.

Germany's move has roused even the idealists in Petrograd.

Maxim Gorky's paper, the New Life, which hitherto has been pacifist, says that the German Government, having quelled the disaffection, will attempt to smash the Russian revolution. It points out the necessity to withstand an Austro-German attack by organizing an army for which plenty of material exists.

A special message dated Petrograd, February 14th, states that a decree authorises the organisation of a Socialist Red Navy to replace the old Navy.

The Government newspaper, Izvestia, is indignant at the Allied and Neutral protest against the annulment of loans.

The paper says that belligerent capitalists are united against the victorious march of communism across Europe.

A decree recognises only civil marriages and confers the same rights on illegitimate as on legitimate children.

There have been two days' fierce fighting between the Ukrainian Cossacks and the Soviets in the streets of Odessa.

The Bolsheviks claim that the Soviets were victorious.

Three armed desperadoes stopped the Italian Ambassador's automobile and relieved the Ambassador of his fur coat, pocket-book and other valuables.

RUSSIA'S LIABILITIES.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

The Representatives of 19 Allies and Neutrals have presented to the Bolsheviks a Note refusing to recognise the decrees which repudiated the State Loans and which confiscated property. In so far as foreign subjects are affected the Note warned that the Powers would at a later date insist upon satisfaction and compensation for all the losses sustained owing to these decrees.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.

A Berlin telegram states that negotiations with Roumania have not yet begun. Probably Baron von Kuchemann will go to Focsoni on February 22nd to negotiate.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL AT SAN

FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21st.

Herr Schroeder, ex-secretary of the German Consulate at Honolulu, has pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to create a revolution in India. He was fined one thousand dollars, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

GENERAL ROBERTSON'S NEW

POST.

LONDON, February 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that General Robertson had accepted the Eastern Home Command.

MR. BONAR LAW PARRIES.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Lloyd George was suffering from a severe chill, but he hoped to be able to make a statement to the House to-morrow.

Mr. Pemberton Billing—Did General Robertson resign or was he dismissed? Mr. Bonar Law—I will not anticipate the discussion.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 19th.

Mr. Bonar Law announced the holding of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918 would afford an opportunity to hold an Imperial Conference.

ENGLAND'S SOUND INDUSTRIAL

SITUATION.

LONDON, February 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. G. Relawny, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, in a speech said the industrial situation in England was never sounder. There were fewer strikes than in any previous period of the war and labour was working devotedly. He detailed the following beneficial effects on production during the last half-year of the 124 per cent. bonus. The production of guns had increased 48 per cent. over the previous half-year, machine-guns 20, aeroplanes 42, aero engines 68, and shipbuilding material 25.

Mr. Churchill added that less than a quarter of one per cent. of time had been lost during the half-year owing to the loyalty of the workers.

THE ABNORMAL DEMAND FOR

SILVER.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Pemberton Billing, said there had been an abnormal, almost worldwide, demand for silver for currency purposes, owing to the war conditions. A stock of five-shilling currency notes had been printed as a precaution lest the silver offering should not be sufficient to meet the future demands.

PROPAGANDA IN ENEMY

COUNTRIES.

LONDON, February 18th.

Viscount Northcliffe has been appointed Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries.

THE BOLO CASE.

PARIS, February 18th.

Senator Humbert, who was mentioned in connection with the Bolo case, has been arrested.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Army Estimates provide for 5,000,000 men.

A.S.E. REJECT MAN-POWER

PROPOSALS.

LONDON, February 19th.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has rejected the Government's man-power proposals by 121,017 votes to 27,470.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the silver market there is rather more enquiry.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GENERAL RAIDING EXPEDITIONS.

LONDON, February 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided in three sectors of the front.

The Irish troops entered the trenches south-eastward of Epehy and brought back prisoners.

The Canadians successfully raided and captured five Germans southward of Lens. The Lancashire, Border and Yorkshire troops raided positions on a wide front in the southern portion of Houthoulst Forest, killing a large number, and capturing 27 and one machine-gun.

Our casualties were slight.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(RIVERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WUHU	"WENCHOW"	On 23rd Feb., 11 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 25th Feb., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"INKIANG"	On 26th Feb., 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 2nd Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Mar., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hoelias ... TUESDAY, 26th Feb., at Noon.
"DAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 1st Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SABBOON & CO., LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	10:00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DYCE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

M. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1st IYO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 2nd March 11 A.M. 2nd KITANO MARU ... 18,000 tons ... THUR. 7th " 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1st NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 tons ... SAT. 16th " 11 A.M. 2nd AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	1st YETOROFU MARU ... 8,000 tons ... SAT. 23rd Feb. 2nd PENANG MARU ... 8,000 tons ... WED. 6th March.	

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR. IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

For dates of sailing

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK ...

apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. § Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 23,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1st FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 13th March, 11 A.M.
2nd KASHIMA MARU ... SAT. 22nd March, 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 282 and 283

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	28,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERIA MARU	9,000	FRI. 16th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,900 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

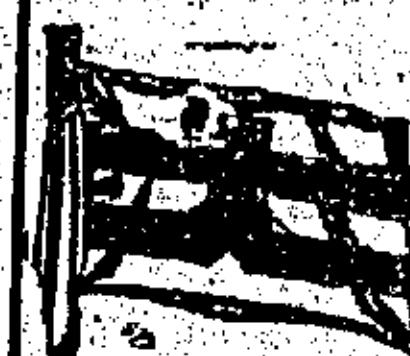
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 8 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing (at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne).

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT) APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... WED. 27th Feb., at 8 A.M.
"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 3rd Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1913.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

C. H. BITTER, First and Second Agents,
Primer's Building, 100, Elsie Street.

